

COUNTRY Poland Approved For Release 2006/04/18 : CIA-RDP82-00457R014100020004-3TOPIC Polish Troops and Officers in Warsaw

EVALUATION

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DATE OF CONT

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 29 August 1952

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. &amp; TYPE)

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REMARKS

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1. Up to early November 1951, a barracks installation was located on the north side of Rakowiecka Street and the east side of Pulawska Street. [redacted] the installation was occupied by two KBW battalions having personnel who wore dark blue service color. Approximately 400 soldiers armed with small arms and light machine guns were occasionally seen marching out of the installation. They also had trucks for personnel. A KBW Cadet School was located in the western section of the installation. Its strength was estimated at about 350 cadets. The cadets were between 12 and 13 years of age. (1)
2. The barracks installation which was bounded by the Podchorazych, Zwierzyniecka and the Lazienki promenade was occupied by a KBW guard unit. The barracks installation consisted of grey two-story buildings and, in the western section, of large three-story buildings which had been built in October 1951. The soldiers wore KBW uniforms with dark blue service color and a special device on their collar patches. Between six and eight trucks each carrying 30 soldiers, were frequently seen leaving the installation. The soldiers were armed with rifles and submachine guns. This unit furnished sentries for the Belvedere Palace in which the Polish chief of state had his office. (2)
3. In the summer of 1951, the barracks installation in Praga, just northeast of the northern railroad bridge and on the west side of ul. Modlinska, was occupied by a Polish militia unit of unknown strength. The installation consisted of low permanent buildings. An athletic field in the south section of the barracks area was just north of an old fortification which housed the printing office of the Ministry of Public Security. (3)
4. The Polish Defense Ministry was located in a large six-story brick building at the intersection of Koszykowa and Al. Niepodleglosci in November 1951. Plates showing a winged lion with the head of an eagle and the inscription Dowodztwo Wojsk Ladowych (Ground Forces Command) were on both sides of the entrance. Almost all persons entering the building were officers. Double sentries posted at the ministry wore army uniforms with red service color. (4)

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5. The highest UB office was located in a yellow five-story building on the north side of ul. Rowowiejska and about 10 meters west of ul. Stalina. The building was guarded by KBW.
6. A large white five-story building, 100 meters long, on the north side of the Al. Generala Swierczewskiego and the Dabrowski Square was completed in the spring of 1951 and quartered high UB offices up to October 1951. It was guarded by militia troops.
7. A military hospital located on the east side of the intersection of Al. Wywolenia and Al. Niepodleglosci was guarded by Polish sentries who wore red service color.
8. A Polish supply depot was located in the basements of the fortifications of the citadel just south of the railroad bridge in November 1951. [redacted] supply trucks picked up grain, beans and canned meat as well as pistols, Soviet rifles, light machine guns and infantry ammunition. The trucks were either KBW trucks or militia trucks. The installation was guarded by KBW personnel. (5)
9. A Polish military supply installation bounded by ul. Wilenska, Swodkowa, Stalowa and Czynszowa was in the Praga suburb. It consisted of two-story brick buildings and wooden structures and had a spur track. In August 1951, [redacted] rifles were loaded on a truck, the driver of which wore red service color, and that office furniture was unloaded from a railroad car. The sentries wore red service color.
10. The Panstwowa Centrala Handlowa No 3 (or 4) supply depot was located in the Praga suburb and was bounded by ul. Stalowa, Strzelecka and Szwedzka. The installation consisted of old low wooden buildings and was surrounded by a wall. It had a spur track. [redacted] textiles, foodstuffs, coal and cots were stored in the depot. The installation was guarded by soldiers who wore red service color.
11. [redacted]
12. No Soviet troops were seen in, and around, Warsaw. Soviet officers were occasionally seen walking in the streets or riding in sedans in the city. [redacted]
13. [redacted] forts in Warsaw, [redacted]
- The forts were surrounded by double wire fences and were guarded by army sentries from watch towers. Amplifiers, 4 to 5 meters high, were between the two fences. Persons detained in those forts therefore believed that the fences were electrically charged. Large quantities of fuel containers, barrels and boxes were seen piled up in the forts.
- Comments:
- (1) KBW units and the KBW Cadet School north of Rakowiecka were repeatedly reported.
- (2) Large KBW units on both sides of ul. Podchorazych were previously reported. [redacted]
- (3) The barracks installation on ul. Podlinska was previously reported as being occupied by a militia battalion and the printing office of the Security Ministry.

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- 25X1 (4) The location of the Ground Forces Command was previously reported.
- 25X1 (5) The fort mentioned probably is the Traugutta Fort which houses  
an ammunition and supply depot for internal security units.



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